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India

Market Development Report

Exporter Guide

1999

Prepared by:

Weyland Beeghly

U.S. Embassy, New Delhi

Drafted by:

A. Govindan

Report Highlights:

Since 1997 India has lifted import restrictions on nearly 500 food products. Tariffs, however, remain high.

Includes PSD changes: No
Includes Trade Matrix: No
Unscheduled Report
New Delhi [IN1], IN

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I. MARKET OVERVIEW

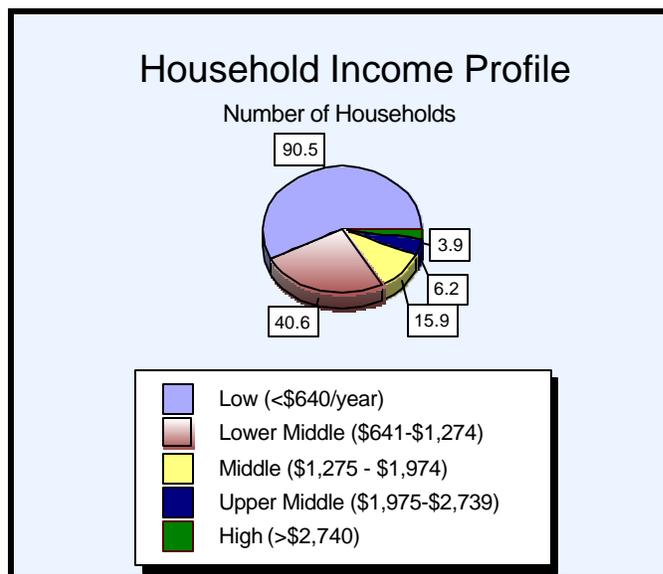
India is a country of striking contrasts and enormous ethnic, linguistic and cultural diversity; 2,000 miles from north to south and 1,800 miles from east to west, it is roughly one-third the size of the United States. India is comprised of 26 states and 6 Union Territories (under federal rule) which differ vastly in resources, culture, food habits, living standards and languages. About 70 percent of India's one billion people live in its 550,000 villages; the rest in 200 towns and cities. Religion has a major influence upon eating habits, and along with poverty shapes a predominantly vegetarian diet.

Despite recurrent political imbroglios which have resulted in unstable governments at the center and in the states, India has continued to achieve economic progress. India's economy grew by 6 percent in 1998/99 (Apr/Mar), compared to 5 percent in 1997/98 but both were well below the 8 percent growth registered in 1996/97 and 1995/96. Reducing poverty and improving the living standards of the poor have long been among India's most important priorities and most pressing challenges. With per capita Gross National Product of **\$390**, India continues to have a greater concentration of poor people than any other country. Roughly 320 million people (one-third of the population) live below the national poverty line, unable to muster an income equivalent of the \$1 a day needed to buy basic foods. India also has a large share of the world's illiterates, nearly 500 million.

Nevertheless, India has a large and growing middle class, although it's much too heterogenous to be defined by simple numbers (which range from 25-200 million depending on type of product, pricing and availability of competitive, locally-made products). Potential US exporters should understand that India's diverse agro-industrial base already offers many products at very competitive prices to meet local needs. While some consumers are aware of quality differences and insist on world standards, most must sacrifice quality for affordable prices.

Until 1997 the Indian market was closed to imports of most agricultural and consumer food products. The first major step towards liberalization occurred that year when the government announced its five year (1997-2002) Export-Import Policy. Import licensing restrictions (which had effectively banned imports) were fully or partially lifted on several food items by moving them to Open General License (OGL), making them freely importable. In 1998 and 1999 the government moved roughly 470 agricultural products onto OGL, thus opening the market for most consumer food products with the exception of meat and poultry products, some fruits and vegetables, foodgrains and some processed food items. Although the government has gradually reduced tariffs, they remain at 15-40 percent on most food products. Market opportunities for high value (branded) foods are likely to be spurred by:

- " **Healthy and consistent economic growth**
- " **Accelerated trade liberalization**



- " **A large and growing middle class**
- " **Increasing urbanization and exposure to western culture**
- " **Growing health consciousness among the middle class**
- " **Potential for tourism**

Advantages	Challenges
Improving Indo-US political relations	Competition from Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, which have greater geographic proximity
Large and growing middle class	Predominant vegetarian tradition
Increasing media exposure to American products and lifestyle	Diverse agro-industrial base offering many products at very competitive prices
Growing number of fast food restaurants	Preference for fresh products and traditional foods
A slow but steady transformation of the retail food sector in urban areas	Difficulties in accessing the vast untapped rural markets
Increasing urbanization and growing numbers of working women	Poorly developed infrastructure (ports, roads, electricity and cold storage)
Growing food processing industry looking for imported food ingredients	Varied and somewhat dated food laws, non-transparent SPS regulations, high tariffs, and rampant corruption

II. EXPORTER BUSINESS TIPS

A. Food Habits

Many Indians are vegetarian by tradition. Among those who are not, beef is generally taboo to Hindus (82% of population) and Sikhs (2% of population), who consider cows sacred. Also, many Indians are vegetarians as they simply cannot afford a non-vegetarian diet. Indians have a strong preference for fresh products and traditional spices and ingredients, which has greatly slowed the penetration of processed foods. Refrigerators are a luxury. However, with urbanization, rising incomes, more working women, the arrival of large food multinationals and a proliferation of fast food outlets, acceptance of packaged food products is increasing. However, these products usually must be tailored to Indian tastes. Demand for speciality items like chocolate, almonds and other nuts, cakes and pastries, sweetmeats, etc., peaks during the fall festive season, especially at Diwali - the festival of lights.

According to traditional Hinduism, food is classified as "Satvic" (freshly cooked, pure vegetarian excluding even onions, garlic and some root crops; eaten by Yogis, saints and upper caste Brahmins, it is said to calm their minds); "Rajasic" (non-vegetarian enriched with spices, dry fruits, butter and cream; eaten by the royal class, it is said to invigorate both mind and body) and "Tamasic" (preserved/stored meat and leftovers; eaten by the lower classes it is said to make mind and body lethargic). Although this classification is a thing of the past, many Indians believe food shapes the personality, mood and mind. Many Indians are quite willing to try new foods, but usually return to traditional fare. While Western foods have a reasonably good chance of succeeding for casual dining, integrating them into the main meal will be infinitely more difficult.

B. Shopping Habits

Lacking home refrigeration, most Indians shop daily at small neighborhood speciality shops (i.e., fruits and vegetables in one shop, dairy products in another, groceries in a third and meat and meat products in yet another). Only in the past few years have a few Indians been exposed to self-service supermarkets. Availability of many items, particularly fruits and vegetables, is very seasonal and people are accustomed to adjusting their diet to the season. Women do most of the shopping and make most of the food purchase decisions. Households able to afford Western imports usually have servants who purchase, clean and prepare their foods. Most processed foods are sold in small packages/containers due to customers' limited purchasing power.

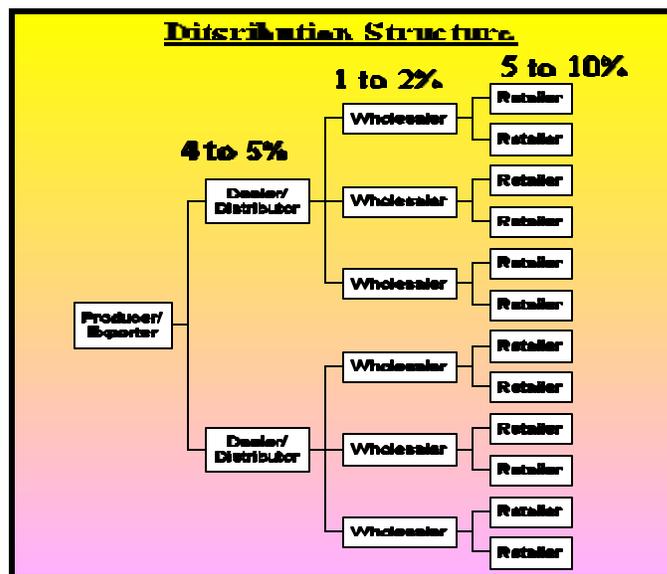
C. Distribution System

Most Indian manufacturers/importers use a three tier distribution structure which has evolved over many years: i.e., distributor, wholesaler and retailer. Gross margins are typically 4-5, 1-2 and 5-10 percent, respectively. This system significantly raises the cost of the product to the consumer. These established patterns are, however, slowly giving way to more streamlined operations. Marketers are increasingly out-sourcing key distribution and logistical functions and are looking for better ways to reach consumers. With the cost of establishing warehouses becoming prohibitive, clearing & forwarding (C&F) agents are fast becoming the norm.

Typically, most imported food products are transhipped through regional hubs such as Dubai and Singapore due to their liberal trade policies and efficient handling. Major importers are located in Mumbai, Calcutta, Delhi and Goa. A large share of imported foods enter through illegal smuggling. However, with recent trade liberalization, smuggling is likely to diminish. Under-invoicing is a commonly used practice to lessen import taxes.

D. Infrastructure

Blessed with a coast line of nearly 4000 miles, India has 11 international and 139 minor ports. Most important are Mumbai, Kandla, Jawaharlal Nehru, Cochin, Murmagoa, and New Mangalore on the west coast, and Madras, Tuticorin, Vizagh,



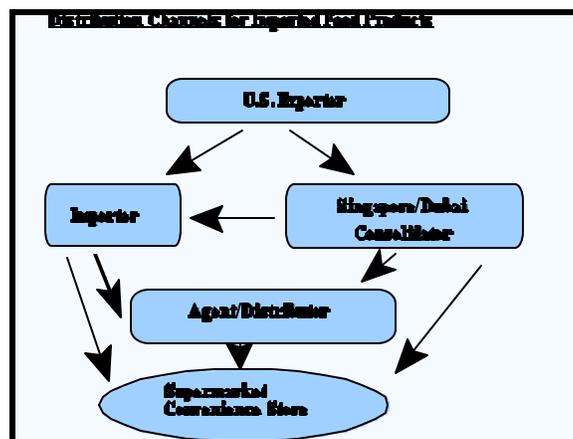
Paradeep, and Calcutta on the east coast. Container handling facilities are available at most major ports and in several cities. Only a few ports can berth Panamax vessels, and bulk handling facilities are very limited.

Refrigerated warehousing and transportation facilities also are limited and costly. Availability of electricity is at least 10 percent short of demand. Whereas infrastructure projects were previously reserved for the public sector, private investors are now being encouraged to participate. Telecommunications, in particular, is benefitting from strong foreign investor interest. The pace is much slower for power generation, roads, and other infrastructure needs where the payback takes longer.

E. Finding a Business Partner

It is essential to survey existing and potential markets for products or services before initiating export sales to India. Market research firms, located in India, can assist. As it is generally advisable to export on an FOB basis, it is not necessary to employ a local agent. However, where responsibility for port clearance rests with the exporter, it is useful to engage the services of a local customs clearing house.

Exporters whose products have promising sales potential usually find no shortage of Indian firms wanting to distribute their products/services. U.S. firms should consider the following before selecting an agent: (a) determine who their potential customers are and where they live; (b) recognize that agents with fewer principals and smaller set-ups often are more adaptable and committed than those with large infrastructures and big reputations; (c) understand that in India it is not uncommon to appoint more than one representative for different locations and markets; (d) check the potential agent's reputation through local industry/trade associations, potential clients, bankers and other foreign companies/missions.



Franchising is another way of introducing Western products. Companies with franchises in the food sector include KFC, Domino's Pizza, Baskin Robbins, Wimpys, McDonalds and Pizza Hut. Indian companies with strong brand recognition also franchise for business expansion. Direct marketing, although becoming more popular, is constrained by poor telecommunication facilities, infrequent use of credit cards and the inefficient state-owned banking system. E-Commerce is in its infancy but has potential.

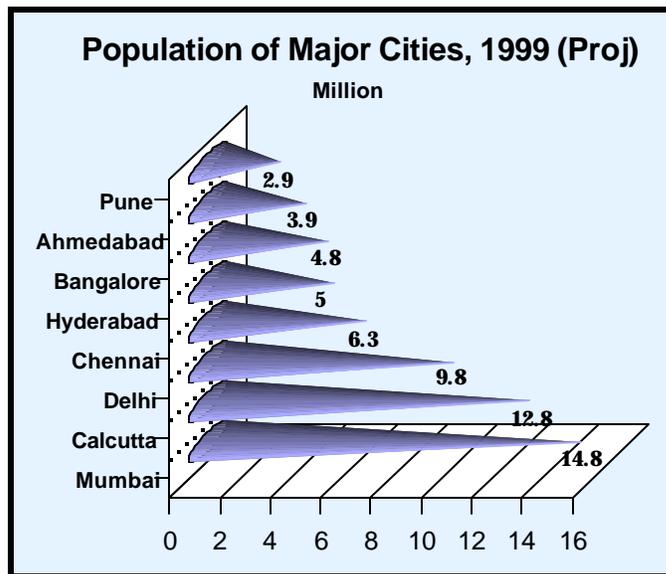
F. Advertising and Sales Promotion

Advertising and trade promotion are highly-developed in India, and most major U.S. advertising firms choose local Indian partners as they know India and Indians well. In addition to government-controlled television in the regional languages (Doordarshan), there are several popular national, international and regional privately-owned channels (Star, Zee, Sony, Sun, etc.). Most urban households have televisions, and it is increasingly popular in rural areas. India has a diverse and growing number of newspapers and glossy magazines appealing to various social, cultural and gender groups. An Indian readership survey conducted last year showed that in cities with populations of over 1 million, the reach of various media are as follows: press - 65.5%; television - 84.2%; radio - 21.8%; cinema 17.2%. Close to 780,000 homes had an Internet connection and this number is expanding rapidly. On an all-India level the reach of media are: press - 32.9%; television - 46%; radio - 17.8% and cinema 11.7%. Delhi's Annual Food Expo and various smaller food shows around the country provide opportunities for U.S. exporters to promote their food products.

G. Business Etiquette

Indian traders are very familiar with Western culture and business is conducted in much the same way as in the U.S. Most speak English. Business hours usually start late (about 11:00 a.m.) and last well into the evening. Be sure to accept when chai (tea) or a soft drink is offered. Indians love to talk, but it is wise not to say anything positive about a potential competitor. While an exchange of gifts is not necessary, most businessmen appreciate token mementoes, particularly if they reflect the subject under discussion. Indians are famous for having longer than scheduled meetings, so be sure to schedule plenty of time between appointments. They also expect appointments with western business contacts to begin on time, particularly if it is an introductory call. Try to avoid business breakfasts, especially in Mumbai; lunch and dinner are fine.

Although Delhi (the Capital) has a cool, pleasant winter (Oct-Mar), summers (Apr-Jun) are fierce with temperatures of up to 120 degree F. Mumbai (the business hub) and most other major Indian cities have subtropical climates -- hot and humid the year around. Most Indian cities have good hotels and are well connected by airlines. It's safest to dress in slacks, sport coat and tie, although many residents dispense with the coat.



H. Import Duties

Four types of duties are applicable: basic, a surcharge on the basic duty (introduced in this year's budget); additional (or countervailing), and a special additional duty (SAD). Another "special" duty of 5% was discontinued in this year's budget with effect from February 28, 1999.

The basic duty, which is usually an ad valorem duty, has 5 slabs: 5%; 15%; 25%; 35%; and 40%. A zero duty is applicable to only a very few basic commodities. The surcharge on the basic duty is a uniform 10%, applicable to all commodities except certain GATT bound products and items attracting 40% basic duty. In effect, the surcharge raises the basic duty by 10% (5% basic duty becomes 5.5%; 15% becomes 16.5%, etc.). The countervailing duty is equal to the excise duty on similar products. The 4% SAD imposed in last year's budget represents the incidence of sales tax and similar levies applicable on domestic goods and is computed on the aggregate of assessed value, basic duty (including surcharge), and countervailing duty.

I. Food Laws

Under the evolving liberalization of trade, food exporters will have to grapple with India's varied, and somewhat dated, food

sector laws, particularly those relating to use of food additives and colors, labeling requirements, packaging, weights and measures, phytosanitary regulations and other regulatory issues relating to production and distribution. While India is supportive of biotechnology in agriculture, regulations pertaining to commercial imports of "biotech" foods are vague. The consensus favors labeling. Some of the major food laws affecting food exporters are:

a. The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act (1954) and PFA Rules.

This is the basic statute established to protect consumers against adulterated food. The PFA applies to domestic and imported foods, and encompasses food colors and preservatives, pesticide residues, packaging, labeling and regulation of sales. Recently some domestic food processors have alleged that several imported processed foods violate PFA rules and has urged the government to "level the playing field."

b. The Standards of Weights and Measures Act (1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules

This act established standards for weights and measures to regulate interstate trade or commerce in goods which are sold or distributed by weight, measure or number. The Rules formed under the Act require labeling on the nature of the commodity, the name and address of the manufacturer, quantity, date of manufacture, and maximum retail price. Although primary applicable to local products, this is likely to become applicable to imported packaged food items as their volume increases. For example, the Supreme Court recently made it mandatory for distributors of imported goods to affix Maximum Retail Price on these products, a requirement previously applicable only to domestic products.

c. Destructive Insects & Pests Act (1914); Plant Quarantine Rules; and Plants, Fruits and Seeds (Regulation of Import into India) Order (1989).

This Act -- along with PFA rules -- establish quality and phytosanitary specifications for imported agricultural commodities. As the regulations are often not transparent, they can give rise to unethical and corrupt practices.

III. MARKET SECTORS: STRUCTURES AND TRENDS

A. Food Retail

India has no super markets in the Western sense of the word. Food products are sold by 3-4 million small grocery stores (mainly "Mom & Pop" establishments) operating from villages to large urban centers. Although the rural market constitutes 70 percent of the market for many products, only about 15 percent of India's richest consumers reside there. Accessing these outlets is one of the most formidable challenges facing domestic manufacturers and potential exporters.

While there are no supermarkets, there are some larger grocery and convenience stores located in and around major cities. There are even a few large grocery "chains" operating in the South. These stores may have up to 5,000 square feet, and with their self-service approach, resemble U.S. supermarkets 40 years ago. Although the exact size of this segment is not available, roughly 15-20 percent of the urban population shop in such stores. The number and size of these stores is

expected to grow as higher-income consumers focus more on convenience and quality.

These "Indian Super Markets" typically deal with over 400 distributors/suppliers, each handling 3 to 4 products. Some are interested in sourcing imported food items directly from exporters. The share of imported food products currently being handled by these food chains is relatively small, and consists mainly of almonds, fruit juices, ketchup, chocolates, sauces, speciality cheese, canned fruits/vegetables, peas and beans, cookies and cake mixes.

B. Food Service (HRI)

The strong demand for hotel space which occurred 3-4 years ago has declined in all key segments: Indian business traveler; foreign business traveler; and foreign tourist. However, with the economy on an upswing, profitability is expected to improve. India has some excellent hotel chains, including: Indian Hotels Ltd. (Taj Group); East India Hotels Company Ltd. (Oberoi Group); ITC Ltd. (Welcome Group); Asian Hotels; and Leela Venture. Several international chains such as Radisson, Best Western and Quality Inn have also established a presence through franchising.

Luxury hotels and tourist-related business are permitted to import most consumer food products, mostly at a reduced tariff against their foreign exchange earnings. The value of food products imported by them is estimated at around \$30 million, mainly wine and alcoholic beverages, fruits and vegetables, meat, sauces and cheese. Most hotels source their imports through consolidators located in Dubai, Amsterdam, Singapore and Australia. Because of high freight costs and the small quantities involved, very little is procured from the US. While leading hotels note the excellent reputation of US food products, cost is often identified as the constraint. Nevertheless, the hotel and tourism sectors (which has great potential in India) provide opportunities for US exporters to position themselves.

After a slow start, the Fast Food Industry has registered prolific growth in recent years. Most US fast food chains -- McDonald's, KFC, Dominos' Pizza, Pizza Hut -- along with local chains such as Nirulas and Pizza Inn are doing a good business in the major urban areas and are now spreading into smaller cities. Although most fast food chains source their raw materials locally, products such as french fries, speciality cheeses, some meats and fishery products, flavors, condiments and ingredients are often imported. This sector offers US exporters a market for the sale of some of these products.

C. Food Processing

Only about two percent of India's agricultural output is further processed. These value-added food products, however, amount to \$22.2 billion and account for one-third of the value of the food sector. Although the quality tends to be poor, domestic production is the primary source of competition for foreign suppliers.

With investment reforms, including deregulation of the food processing industry, the processed food sector has attracted increasing foreign direct investment. Several multi-national companies such as Pepsico, Cargill, Coca-Cola, Kelloggs, Conagra and Pillsbury have established their presence in India, in addition to fast food chains such as KFC, McDonald's, Domino's, and Pizza Hut and ice cream companies such as Walls, Baskin Robins, etc. Existing companies such as Hindustan Lever, Nestle, Cadbury's, Britannia, Dabur and Godrej have expanded their operations. Entry of the multinationals into the food processing sector, changing consumer tastes, and the governments' enthusiasm to develop the food processing industry will contribute to continued growth in this sector.

A recent study by McKinsey, in collaboration with the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), projects great potential for the food processing industry in India, particularly in areas of poultry, dairy, branded wheat flour and bakery products. Items used in food processing such as cheese powders, extracts, flavorings, bases, baking ingredients and additives may be a

trade opportunity, at least until local supplies improve. Although food laws are in place, their implementation is often not effective. It is unclear how far the government will go in developing standards which are consistent with international norms.

IV. BEST HIGH-VALUE PRODUCT PROSPECTS

Products	Selection Criteria
1. Frozen French Fries	Import liberalization, rapid growth in fast food restaurants and non-availability of local quality potatoes for processing
2. Chocolates	Import liberalization and consumer preference for imported chocolates
3. Cheese	Import liberalization and growth in pizza and fast food restaurants
4. Ice Cream	Growing demand and currently low per capita consumption
5. Orange Juice	Increasing health awareness among middle class and shortage of quality product locally
6. Processed Tomatoes	Seasonal shortages and high prices
7. Popcorn	Non-availability of quality popcorn varieties
8. Almonds	Most popular dried fruit; high demand during festival season and increasing use in food preparations
9. Sweet Corn	Non-availability of good sweet corn varieties; demand by hotels, restaurants and households
10. Barley Malt	Growing demand for beer; non-availability of quality malt and stagnant barley production
11. Condiments	Increasing number of fast food outlets
12. Wine	Growing consumption; demand by hotels and inferior domestic product
13. Food Ingredients	Rapidly-growing food processing industry
14. Hardwood Lumber	Shortage of wood, depleted forest reserves and increasing home construction activity
15. Vegetable Oil	Sharply rising domestic demand

V. KEY CONTACTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

The following reports may be of interest to U.S. exporters interested in India. These, and related reports prepared by this office, can be accessed via the FAS Home Page (<http://www.fas.usda.gov>) by clicking on "Commodities," then "Market Reports," selecting "Attache Reports," and typing the report number.

IN6009	Indian Hotel Food Import Market
IN7059	Horticultural Products
IN7064	Food Laws in India
IN7065	Food Retailing and Distribution
IN7070	Consumer Food Product Market
IN7101	Market Brief on Fruit Juices
IN8018	Hotels Provide Market Access
IN8032	Agricultural Trade Barriers
IN8041	Consumer Food Products Market
IN8088	Market Brief on Ice Cream
IN9008	Market Brief on Pulses
IN9035	Market Brief on Apples
IN9037	Retail Food Sector: South India
IN9045	India: FAIRS Report

The Country Commercial Guide prepared by the Commercial Section of the US Embassy will also be of interest to exporters. This can be accessed through www.stat-usa.gov.

The web sites: www.mapsofindia.com and www.Indiaprofile.com provide useful maps and a database on India. For additional information and guidance please contact:

Agricultural Counselor
Foreign Agricultural Service
Embassy of the United States of America
Chanakyapuri
New Delhi - 110 021
Ph: 91-11-4198342
Fax: 91-11-4198530
E-Mail: agdelhi@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in

APPENDIX I. STATISTICS

TABLE A. Key Trade & Demographic Information

Agricultural Imports From All Countries (\$Mil)/U.S. Market Share (%) 1/	2,921 (7)
Consumer Food Imports From All Countries (\$Mil)/U.S. Market Share (%) 1/	517 (27)
Edible Fishery Imports From All Countries (\$Mil)/U.S. Market Share (%) 1/	11 (0.7)
Total Population (Millions)/Annual Growth Rate (%)	1,000 (1.7)
Urban Population (Million)/Annual Growth Rate (%)	270 (2.0)
Number of Major Metropolitan Areas 2/	25
Size of Middle Class (Millions)/Growth Rate (%) 3/	150 (3)
Per Capita Gross Domestic Product (U.S. \$)	390
Unemployment Rate (%)	NA
Per Capita Food Expenditures (U.S. \$) 4/	94

1/ UN trade data base

2/ Populations in excess of 1 million: (Mumbai, Calcutta, Delhi, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Pune, Ahmedabad, Vizagh, Patna, Surat, Varodra, Cochin, Indore, Bhopal, Jabalpur, Nagpur, Ludhiana, Jaipur, Coimbatore, Madurai, Kanpur, Lucknow, Varanasi, Agra.

3/ People living in households with annual incomes of US\$ 1,275 or above (1994 NCAER Data)

4/ 1988/89 Consumer Expenditure Survey Data.

TABLE B. Consumer Food & Edible Fishery Product Imports

India Imports (In Millions of Dollars)	Imports from the World			Imports from the U.S.			U.S Market Share		
	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
CONSUMER - ORIENTED AG TOTAL	464	451	517	121	120	139	26	27	27
Snack Foods (Excl. Nuts)	1	1	4	1	1	1	36	10	1
Breakfast Cereals & Pancake Mix	19	14	14	19	13	14	100	98	99
Red Meats, Fresh/Chilled/Frozen	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	51	0
Red Meats, Prepared/Preserved	1	1	1	1	1	0	31	39	0
Poultry Meat	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	100	0
Dairy Products (Excl. Cheese)	19	2	9	6	1	1	32	9	2
Cheese	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	18	14
Eggs & Products	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	4	8
Fresh Fruit	25	50	52	0	1	1	0	0	0
Fresh Vegetables	1	1	2	1	1	1	59	18	3
Processed Fruit & Vegetables	13	3	5	1	1	1	2	2	7
Fruit & Vegetable Juices	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	3	0
Tree Nuts	289	269	305	43	47	59	15	18	19
Wine & Beer	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	5	1
Nursery Products & Cut Flowers	8	10	5	1	1	1	12	7	2
Pet Foods (Dog & Cat Food)	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	49
Other Consumer-Oriented Products	88	98	119	51	58	66	58	59	55
FISH & SEAFOOD PRODUCTS	8	5	11	0	1	1	0	2	1
Salmon	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	32	0
Surimi	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crustaceans	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	98	23
Groundfish & Flatfish	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	86	0
Molluscs	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Fishery Products	8	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS TOTAL	2,134	2,172	2,487	234	169	195	11	8	8
AG, FISH & FORESTRY TOTAL	2,392	2,447	2,921	235	173	202	10	7	7

Source: FAS' Global Agricultural Trade System using data from the United Nations Statistical Office

TABLE C. Top 15 Suppliers of Consumer Food & Edible Fishery Products

India Imports	CONSUMER ORIENTED AG TOTAL (\$1,000)			FISH & SEAFOOD PRODUCTS (\$1,000)			
	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997	
United States	120,633.00	120,022.00	138,896.00	Bangladesh	8,112	4,595	10,484
Tanzania, United Republic of	81,427.00	61,607.00	59,037.00	New Zealand	0	0	264
Iran	20,423.00	45,474.00	45,741.00	Singapore	5	5	262
Guinea-Bissau	34,195.00	14,987.00	43,142.00	Netherlands	0	6	156
Indonesia	23,384.00	10,285.00	36,127.00	Belgium	0	0	80
Pakistan	19,660.00	27,136.00	22,796.00	United States	0	81	75
Cote d'Ivoire	23,461.00	14,629.00	22,417.00	Italy	0	53	56
Benin	8,698.00	9,108.00	13,384.00	Portugal	0	0	46
Mozambique	17,627.00	24,566.00	13,138.00	Germany	0	5	35
Singapore	3,475.00	47,464.00	9,882.00	Japan	0	0	28
Burma	1,162.00	3,321.00	9,854.00	Denmark	0	0	2
Nepal	6,071.00	6,535.00	9,576.00	Taiwan (Estimated)	0	0	2
Nigeria	17,183.00	10,540.00	9,436.00	Thailand	30	8	1
Afghanistan	7,458.00	1,359.00	7,764.00	United Kingdom	0	7	0
Netherlands	7,786.00	9,064.00	7,740.00	Hong Kong	1	4	0
Other	71,308.00	44,709.00	68,006.00	Other	1	0	0
World	463,953.00	450,810.00	516,945.00	World	8,148	4,764	11,492

Source: United Nations Statistics Division